

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.For Vice President of the United States,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

STATE TICKET.

For Supreme Judge,
JACOB BRINKHOFF.For Member Board of Pub. Works,
LEVI SARGENT.For Attorney General,
JAMES MURRAY.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee of Meigs County, Ohio, held on the 23d day of June, 1860, for the purpose of fixing the time of holding the Annual Republican Convention of Meigs County, for the nomination of their county ticket, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the Republican County Convention for the nomination of county officers be held at the Court House in Pomeroy, on Saturday, the 28th day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Resolved, 2nd. That the Central Committee request the Republicans of the various townships and election precincts to meet at their usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 21st day of July next, at two o'clock P. M., to nominate their respective number of delegates to the County Convention.

Resolved, 3rd. That each township and election precinct shall be entitled to one delegate for every twenty-five votes, and one for every fraction above the number of twelve votes given for Governor Dennison in 1859, and that upon this basis Bedford is entitled to three delegates, Chester six, Columbia three, Lebanon three, Letart one, Middleport one, Pomeroy one, Union one, Walnut one, Olive four, Orange three, Rutland nine, Salem six, Scipio six, and Sutton nine.

By order of the Central Committee,
ARTHUR MERRILL, Ch'n.
W. H. LASELY, Sec'y.

Baltimore Convention.

At the time of going to press (Monday evening) we have none of the details of the proceedings of this body later than Thursday—up to that time the storm raged with redoubled fury. We received a short telegraphic dispatch on Saturday which will be found in our columns, which shows that the Convention split in two and that Douglas was nominated by his supporters. Whether the other half of the Convention nominated a candidate or not we have not heard. We will doubtless be able to give details next week. Will Douglas accept the nomination of a mere sectional faction in the face of his positive declaration to the contrary? We cannot answer. It is not of the slightest consequence to the Republicans whether he does or not. It will be seen by the dispatch that Southern Democrats offer to bet ten dollars to one that Douglas will not carry a single State in the Union. We do not believe it possible for him to carry any Free State, but we suspect he may carry some of the slave States. But not enough to come within sight of an election. Great times ahead. Let every thinking man reflect upon the condition of the broken and scattered fragments, of the once great Democratic party, and the causes which produced it, and then act as his judgment and conscience shall dictate.

Adjournment of Congress.

Both Houses of Congress, some time ago, voted to adjourn on the 18th inst. But finding it impossible to complete the business absolutely necessary to be done in that time rescinded the resolution a few days since, and agreed to adjourn on the 25th—yesterday. We have not heard whether they do so adjourn, or whether the time was again extended. We see no need of such haste in adjourning. When the members were paid by the day, the sessions were extended until the business was done. They now get three thousand dollars a year, and are in such haste that it seems they must adjourn without accomplishing anything. Does the difference in the mode of receiving their pay make any difference in the length of their sessions? We simply ask for information.

Honorable Conduct.

F. P. Blair, of Missouri, who was recently admitted to his seat in Congress, on a contest with Barrett, who received the certificate, has just given a specimen of high-toned honorable dealing which is rather unusual in these latter days. He has written home, to St. Louis, giving the people of his District notice that he will resign his seat. In his letter he says:

"I made the contest to expose the frauds of the bogus Democrats, and to restore to the people the right of electing their own representative."

It is supposed that he and Barrett will again be candidates. If the Bell and Everett ticket do not get up a candidate to aid the Democrats, Blair will be elected by a tremendous majority.

Just So.

The Democrats don't like to hear the epithet "honest," so universally applied to the Republican candidate for President. They know it is a well-earned and deserved compliment, and not being able to dispute it, they attempt to throw it into ridicule. A Democrat of the Douglas persuasion, with this object in view, and to show the absurdity of the expression said: "Only think how ridiculous it would appear, and what fun the Republicans would make of it, if the Democrats should say, 'honest old Buchanan,' or 'honest Stephen Douglas!'" The crowd acknowledged that such an application of the term would sound supremely ridiculous. Mr. Douglas then said the "honest" and "old."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Ironton Register says, the organization of the "Sons" in that town are in a very flourishing condition, numbering about four hundred members. At their last regular meeting a large number were initiated, and twenty-seven applications for membership were presented.

We would simply suggest to the Register, that if such proceedings are not stopped the prospects of the town will be greatly injured. Just look at the matter in a business light and don't let your "fanaticism" get the better of your judgment. If the "400 Sons of Temperance" would give up their absurd "pledge" and take but three drinks a day it would amount to fifty dollars at the low rate of five cents a drink. This would support at least ten additional drinking houses, adding so much to the population of the town, which would be a gain. Or, if no addition was made to the population, it would draw off ten of the present inhabitants from work, and to fill their places other laborers would have more to do. But any one who has paid the least attention to the operation of cause and effect must know that but for the "fanatical" refusal of those people to drink, more doctors would be wanted in Ironton and those already there would have far more business. And we would here enter our protest against any class of community pursuing such a course as to strike directly at one of the "learned professions." How can Ironton hope to retain her doctors with her people acting in this selfish manner. But it is an outrage upon the lawyers, as well. Ironton has as able Attorneys as any of the adjoining counties. But how is she to retain them, if her citizens rush into the "Halls of the S. of T." at that rate? Can lawyers live without clients? And will there be clients without contention? And will there be contention without grog-shops? And can grog-shops exist, if all the people "join the Sons"? The case is a plain one; and as a member of the "Hon. profession" we protest.

But the wrong does not stop here.—You have elected Judges, and Justices, and Sheriffs, and Constables, and other officers whose income depends upon their fees, and their fees upon the "cases," to be tried, and the cases upon the disputes of the citizens, and the disputes, as all know, depend upon the liquor drunk. This movement is, therefore, a direct attack upon these officers. We believe, too, that Lawrence County has, at a large expense, provided an Infirmary for the support of paupers. But how is the "Institution" to be supplied with inmates if the people join the Sons of Temperance? The thing cannot be done. It is, therefore, striking at a great benevolent institution. And if persisted in, the Infirmary will stand empty to the disgrace of the County. But there is a jail in Ironton, and the jailor is dependent upon the number of inmates for his support. But who will ever be sent to board with him if the people become infected with this fanaticism? Would you thus strike the very bread from the mouth of your jailor, and render the prison itself "a thing of naught," by bringing about such a state of society as to render its decent support impossible?

We have already referred to its influence upon two of the learned professions. But its effects upon the third—the ministry—would be scarcely less disastrous. It is well known that intense mental labor is injurious to the health. But with plenty of grog-shops, but a very small portion of the people go to church, and the minister, not being excited by a crowd, does not exert himself, and his health is preserved.—But let these shops be closed, and the people meet in Division, and the very next step will be into the churches.—The minister, seeing a large and increasing congregation, will become mentally excited, and in the intensity of his feelings may, unconsciously, overexert himself to his great injury, so that this movement is not only revolutionary in general, but is aiming a death blow to the "learned professions" in particular, and will lead, if not stopped, to the miserable policy of wasting in the making of bread, or the feeding to mere brutes, the grain that otherwise might have been converted into good whiskey and beer.

Will the editor of the Register warn his readers of the danger of this course? Explained.

Soon after Senator Sumner made his great speech on the "barbarism of Slavery," a week or two ago, certain persons found access to his room on false pretenses, with the evidently apparent design of assassinating him. The matter created a very intense feeling, not only in Washington, but throughout the country. The vigilant watchfulness of his friends rendering an assault upon him unsafe, and the popular indignation becoming unmistakable, an explanation of the affair is at length given. A Southern gentleman named Henry, an officer in the United States Army, takes upon himself the whole responsibility.—He gives, in extenuation, that he was very much intoxicated, and under the influence of liquor, fancied himself the representative of the South, and that he was in honor bound to punish the Senator for delivering his speech. He apologizes for the act and declares that in his sober hours he would be incapable of such conduct. This explanation, if true, relieves the transaction of the appearance of a conspiracy to murder the Senator, as Brooks and his fellow-ruffians, attempted to do four years ago. But it is not a very pleasant reflection that there is such a state of sentiment existing in the circle of the Administration, that will allow men in high position to attempt the murder of Senators for remarks in debate, and failing in their purposes, retain their offices and standing by the plea of drunkenness!

JUDGE BATES.

Judge Bates, of Missouri, has published a long and very able letter, giving in his adhesion to the Republican party, and his reasons for supporting Lincoln and Hamlin for President and Vice President, in the coming campaign. We will try to find room for it hereafter. It will have, as it certainly should, great influence with that class of citizens who claim to be conservative.

Judge Bates is acknowledged by all to be an able Statesman, and a man of great purity of character. He has never before identified himself with the Republican party. Living in a slave State, and being a life-long Whig, when that party was dissolved, he did not attach himself to any other. He supported Fillmore in 1856, not because he was an American, but because there was then no Republican party in Missouri, and he preferred Fillmore to Buchanan, knowing them both, as he did, by years of personal acquaintance, as well as from their public histories.

Judge Bates was a prominent candidate before the Chicago Convention, and if his position and sentiments had been as well known before the delegates were chosen, as they are now, he would, in all probability, have received the nomination. But that honor having been conferred upon Lincoln, Judge Bates most gracefully acquiesces and gives his cordial support to the ticket. He pays a high compliment to the ability, uprightness and patriotism of the candidates, and by his mainly course has made an impression upon the public mind which will not be forgotten hereafter. Missouri will give a very strong Republican vote; and while we do not suppose it probable that the Republicans can carry the State, their chances are about as good as that of the Democrats in any of the free States.

The Grand Fizzle.

Our readers will remember with what a pertinacious assurance the Democratic leaders charged upon prominent Republicans a complicity with John Brown in his raid upon Virginia. A committee was appointed by the Senate, headed by Mason of Virginia, to investigate the matter, and every administration paper in the country predicted such revelations as would annihilate the Republican party forever.

Well, the committee have spent many months in the effort to implicate somebody who had, once in his life, voted against the Democracy. For this purpose, witnesses were summoned from the North, South, East and West—from the States and Territories—and every device which ingenuity could exert, was resorted to, to get testimony which by a plausible inference could be made to reflect upon some Republican. It was thought that the success of the Democratic party, depended upon the success with which this committee could get up an electioneering document, in the form of a report, that could be used in the coming campaign. But the scheme to wholly fail. The committee have made the report—which is a complete refutation of the charges it was expected to establish. No Republican is implicated directly or indirectly. The whole thing is a most perfect fizzle. So ends the Harper's Ferry humbug.

And Still They Come.

The German citizens of the United States, seem to be moving in almost solid column into the ranks of the Republican party. There is a very large German population in Southern Indiana.—These have, heretofore, voted the Democratic ticket in a mass, and have thus given that party the political power in that State. But the persistent efforts of the Southern leaders to degrade the laboring white man, by compelling him to take his place along side of the unpaid negro slave in all the Territories, have effectually opened their eyes to the true position of parties, and they are coming over to the Republicans in a perfect stampede.

The old and influential German daily newspaper, the Volksfreund, of Evansville, which has been Democratic from its start, has hoisted the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, and will be a powerful instrumentality in the Republican cause during the campaign. This paper opposed the Lecompton villainy with manly vigor and took sides with Douglas. But it now separates itself wholly from the party and supports the Republican ticket. The result is said to be an almost unanimous determination of the German citizens of Southern Indiana and Illinois to join the Republican ranks. If there was any doubt heretofore of the vote of Indiana, that doubt is dissipated. Lincoln and Hamlin will sweep the State.

Characteristic.

A Louisiana gentleman who lives near Douglas' plantation informs the Transcript that he heard Douglas, during a trip up Red River, assure a party of planters that he was in favor of slavery, and if elected to the Presidency, would do all in his power to perpetuate the institution and extend its area. We wonder if it is upon this pledge that the bogus Douglas delegates were sent from the South to the Baltimore Convention? If Douglas should be nominated we will have the most perfect double-faced campaign ever waged, even by the double-faced party. But it won't win.

How It Takes.

We have the names of seventeen new Republican papers recently started in the State of Illinois, and the Chicago Press, which gives them, says that several papers in that State, heretofore neutral, have come out for Lincoln and the Republican party. Even down in "Egypt," several Republican papers have sprung up and promise to be well sustained, in counties which gave Fremont scarcely a vote four years ago.—Illinois will give Lincoln such a majority as will astonish all outsiders. And so note it be.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sherman reported back the Senate resolution to adjourn Monday week, with an amendment substituting Wednesday next. The confusion was excessive.

Mr. Farnsworth said if the members of the Baltimore Convention were in control here, he would move that the door-keeper let them all in.

Mr. Barksdale said these gentlemen were not creating the disturbance. The members of both sides were doing it.

The amendment was disagreed to; 90 against 56.

An ineffectual effort was made to table the subject.

The Senate resolution was adopted; 123 against 58.

The Corvode Committee reported.

Mr. Train made a report from the Corvode Committee, signed by Messrs. Corvode, Olin and Train. It sets out the law, and the committee's report, and that he is only waiting for the order to print them, having the stereotyping plates ready.

The Senate's amendment to the \$21,000,000 land bill was read.

Mr. Millson remarked that Mr. Sherman had recently complained that the Senate had added \$8,000,000 in amendments to one of the appropriation bills and had provided no means for the payment of the same. The proposition now before them was an answer to that complaint.

They were not now prepared, however. The House was unwilling, to act on a measure of this magnitude.

Mr. Sherman replied that they had now reached the real difficulty of the session. They should stand firm and not allow the Senate palpably to violate the Constitution for all revenue measures must originate in the House. The proposition in the hands of the Senate in the most offensive form.

Mr. Millson said that such a proposition was never held to be a revenue measure. It did not, however, originate in the Senate, but in the House itself, and was proposed by the Senate as an amendment.

After further debate, Mr. Montgomery offered an amendment to revise the tariff act of 1843, which was ruled out of order. The loan amendment was disagreed to and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—A number of private bills were passed. Mr. Hale introduced a bill, to prevent the unlawful detention of mail matter.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to establish quarantine laws in relation to the importation of diseased cattle into any of the States.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the House bill to raise the mission to Sardinia. It was taken up and passed.

The resolution in regard to the public printing was taken up.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment to the minority report, which provides that the printing be done by contract, and also limits the amount of printing to be done.

After discussion, the amendment was disagreed to; ayes 33, nays 29.

The question was then taken on Mr. Gurley's bill providing for a Government printing office, and was agreed to; ayes 30, nays 14.

The naval Appropriation Bill was considered, and a large number of amendments added.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to use part of the appropriation for the purchase of three steamers to act in the suppression of the Slave trade on the coast of Africa.

Mr. Gwin offered a substitute that the President be authorized to ask the British Government to enter into a convention to release the negroes for the return of each captured African as long as the eighth article of the Ashburton Treaty remains in force; and if the British Government refuses to enter into such a convention, then the President shall signify the wish of this Government to have that treaty abrogated. He said the British Government was not back and the Africans, but kept them, and made them useful.

Mr. Wilson said that the slave trade was increasing. It was a fact that vessels were fitted out at New York, and left that port with the knowledge of the United States officers, who received money for the same. He thought it his duty to try and put a stop to it.

Mr. Green thought the Government had no right to put a police force on the coast of Africa. It had no right to interfere with the slave trade between Africa and Brazil and Cuba, but only to prevent the importation to our own shores. He might as well call on the British Government to end the treaty.

Mr. Hemphill opposed the amendment of the Senator from California.—He thought there was no information here that the British Government made slaves of the captured Africans.

Mr. Fessenden said if gentlemen wished to abrogate this treaty with Great Britain, let them say so, and not dodge the question in any way.

Mr. Mason said the question of the African slave trade was presenting itself in a new light. He could not account for the increasing activity in the slave trade. Legislation might act to increase it. He thought we should be very careful. He trusted that at the proper time, the American Government would abrogate that article of the treaty, but was opposed to both of these propositions. He could not conceive of greater cruelty than sending these Africans back to Africa.

Mr. Gwin's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Powell moved to reconsider the vote by which the tariff bill was postponed to December.

On motion of Mr. Green, the Senate adjourned till Monday at eleven o'clock.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

HOUSE.—The House resumed consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. Anderson was entitled to retain the seat he now occupies as Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. Crissman, the contestant, again spoke in support of his claim.

Mr. Stevenson spoke for Mr. Stratton against the contestant.

The resolution retaining Mr. Anderson in his seat was adopted.

The House took up, comprising all the Republicans and Southern Opposition present, against 91 nays, being Democrats exclusively.

On motion of Mr. Stratton, it was resolved that a compensation be allowed to Mr. Crissman to the present time.

providing that the extra documents ordered by the House, not already executed, shall be printed by the House Printer, but nothing shall be allowed for composing when the same document has been first ordered to be printed by the Senate.

Mr. Sherman said this was to facilitate the printing of the three hundred thousand copies of the agricultural report ordered by the House.

Mr. Phelps and Mr. Pendleton severally said that the Senate Printer, under the law, was not such a result as they knew no stain could rest on his public or private character.

Recess from 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 o'clock.

Mr. Florence, by unanimous consent, read a proposition for information, setting forth that the resolutions of censure passed on the President, on the 18th inst., were unconstitutional, and authorizing the Speaker to write over them "Expunged by order of the House."

The proposition was withdrawn, after a humorous debate upon it.

SENATE.—Several private bills were passed.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up.

The amendment, providing for three steamers for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, was debated at length.

[From the Special Correspondent of the London Daily News.]

GARIBALDI'S VICTORY AT CALATA FIMI. Genoa, May 27.

Dispatches have been received from Palermo by the Sardinian Government, which fully confirm not only the victory obtained by Garibaldi at Calata Fimi over the 4,000 Neapolitan led by Lanza, but the more important one, which placed the hegemony of the Sardinian army in the hands of the Sicilian patriots. The first of these victories is further confirmed in a letter addressed by Garibaldi himself to Rosolino Pilo, Com. of Capace, from Calata Fimi, under date of the 16th:

"Yesterday we fought and won. The enemy is flying toward Palermo. The populations are in high spirits, and join my camp by thousands. To-morrow I shall march on Alcamo. Tell the Sicilians that the hour is come to put an end to their slavery, and that we shall do it soon. Every arm is good for the brave; musket, sword, bayonet, a nail at the top of the head, will do the work. I am in enemy's plans as much as possible—light bonfires upon all the heights which surround the Neapolitan troops. During the night kill as many of the enemy's outpost sentries as you can. Intercept the communications; in a word, harass the enemy as much as you are able. I hope to see you soon."

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

NAPLES, May 26.

The defeat of the troops at Calata Fimi was celebrated as a victory at Bari, which was illuminated by cannonading and the firing of the guns. The following dispatch, however, of Marshal Lanza, who was in command, to the Commander-in-chief, after the battle, gives but a sorry view of things:

"(Most urgent.)

"Calata Fimi, May 15.

"The armed lands which I left Salami this morning, have covered all the hills to the south and south-west of Calata Fimi. One-half of my column advanced to within range and attacked the rebels, who poured out in thousands from every point. The firing was well sustained, but masses of Sicilians, united with the Italian band, are in immense numbers. We have killed the great Commander of the Italian Free Bands, and have taken their flag, which we have carried off triumphantly. A piece of artillery fell from the back of a mule which was shot, and remained in the hands of the rebels; this pierces my soul with grief. My column was obliged under a retreating fire to fall back on Calata Fimi, where I am on the defensive, as the rebels, in great numbers, make a show of attacking."

I therefore beg your Excellency to send of a strong reinforcement of infantry, and at least another half battery, as the masses are numerous and obstinately bent on fighting. I fear to be assailed in the position which I occupy. I will defend myself as long as possible, but if most prompt assistance be not sent, I must confess I do not know where the affair will end. The ammunition of the artillery is considerably diminished. I have 62 wounded. I cannot at this moment give an exact number of dead. As I am writing immediately after the retreat, I submit to your Excellency that if circumstances should require, I would be ready to sacrifice my life for the cause of Italy."

At Calata Fimi, the rebels were defeated, and the Italian army, under the command of Garibaldi, was victorious. The rebels were killed and wounded, and the Italian army captured a large number of arms and ammunition. The Italian army is now advancing on Palermo, and the rebels are flying in all directions.

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conversation with the writer he discovered that he had been somewhat deceived and informed the Committee that he wished to prosecute the matter no farther, and now took pleasure in saying that nothing whatever had been brought to light reflecting in any manner on that gentleman's character.

Mr. Campbell said this explanation was creditable to Mr. Winslow's heart and head, who could have been actuated by no other desire than to discharge his duty in the premises. The friends of Mr. Winslow are to be congratulated as they knew no stain could rest on his public or private character.

Recess from 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 o'clock.

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GARIBALDI'S VICTORY AT CALATA FIMI. Genoa, May 27.

Dispatches have been received from Palermo by the Sardinian Government, which fully confirm not only the victory obtained by Garibaldi at Calata Fimi over the 4,000 Neapolitan led by Lanza, but the more important one, which placed the hegemony of the Sardinian army in the hands of the Sicilian patriots. The first of these victories is further confirmed in a letter addressed by Garibaldi himself to Rosolino Pilo, Com. of Capace, from Calata Fimi, under date of the 16th:

"Yesterday we fought and won. The enemy is flying toward Palermo. The populations are in high spirits, and join my camp by thousands. To-morrow I shall march on Alcamo. Tell the Sicilians that the hour is come to put an end to their slavery, and that we shall do it soon. Every arm is good for the brave; musket, sword, bayonet, a nail at the top of the head, will do the work. I am in enemy's plans as much as possible—light bonfires upon all the heights which surround the Neapolitan troops. During the night kill as many of the enemy's outpost sentries as you can. Intercept the communications; in a word, harass the enemy as much as you are able. I hope to see you soon."

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

NAPLES, May 26.

The defeat of the troops at Calata Fimi was celebrated as a victory at Bari, which was illuminated by cannonading and the firing of the guns